

The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XIII. NO. 148.

LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1897.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

COURTROOM CROWDED.

People Attracted by the Presence of Hon. W. J. Bryan.

AS COUNSEL FOR NEBRASKA.

Case to Test the Maximum Freight Law in the United States Supreme Court—All Railroads Are Deeply Concerned.

Washington, April 6.—The crowds about the United States supreme court were a slight reminder of the late campaign. They were attracted by the presence in the courtroom of Hon. W. J. Bryan, late Democratic candidate for the presidency, who had been announced to appear as counsel for the state of Nebraska in the argument of what are known as the maximum freight rate cases.

The limit capacity of the courtroom was taxe long before the incoming of the court at noon and the corridors outside were soon filled by a strong anxious to secure admission whenever places inside should be vacated. Mr. Bryan was in the courtroom early, occupying a seat beside Mr. Smythe, attorney general of Nebraska, with whom he was to appear in the case.

The Nebraska case was not reached until 3 p. m., and John L. Webster of counsel for the state was then recognized to open the argument. He consumed the remainder of the day and had not concluded when the court adjourned.

When Mr. Webster finishes, as he probably will between 12 & 1, Mr. Bryan will be heard.

The railroads are represented by James C. Carter of New York. The decision of the case will determine the constitutionality of the Nebraska law of 1882 fixing a maximum rate for freight charges on the part of railroads operating in the state.

The railroad companies enjoined the state officials from carrying out the provisions of the law on the ground among others that the rate fixed was not sufficient for the maintenance of the roads.

The state appeals the case, which is considered of greater than state importance because of its bearing upon similar conditions in other states.

THE RIVERA CASE.

The President Advised to Protest Against Shooting Insurgent General.

Washington, April 6.—The senate by unanimous vote adopted a resolution reciting the reports that General Ruiz Rivera, the Cuban commander, is about to be tried by drumhead court-martial and shot, and expressing the judgment of the senate that if these reports are true the president of the United States should protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

This resolution becomes effective as a measure of advice to the president immediately.

Although opposition was withdrawn on the final vote there was spirited opposition in the early stages of the debate, and a test vote on the comparative Cuban and anti-Cuban sentiment in the senate. The test occurred on a motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), who has been prominently identified with the opposition to Cuban resolutions, made the

motion to refer, and it was supported by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, another prominent figure in the opposition to Cuban resolutions. The debate was very spirited, and at times quite personal, Mr. Allen of Nebraska and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire clashing with Mr. Hoar. The Hale motion to refer was defeated—21 to 27—and the resolution adopted—41 to 0. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Hale refrained from voting.

Another Cuban resolution comes up soon, that of Mr. Morgan of Alabama, declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents.

Washington, April 6.—The crowds about the United States supreme court were a slight reminder of the late campaign. They were attracted by the presence in the courtroom of Hon. W. J. Bryan, late Democratic candidate for the presidency, who had been announced to appear as counsel for the state of Nebraska in the argument of what are known as the maximum freight rate cases.

The limits capacity of the courtroom was taxe long before the incoming of the court at noon and the corridors outside were soon filled by a strong anxious to secure admission whenever places inside should be vacated. Mr. Bryan was in the courtroom early, occupying a seat beside Mr. Smythe, attorney general of Nebraska, with whom he was to appear in the case.

The Nebraska case was not reached until 3 p. m., and John L. Webster of counsel for the state was then recognized to open the argument. He consumed the remainder of the day and had not concluded when the court adjourned.

When Mr. Webster finishes, as he probably will between 12 & 1, Mr. Bryan will be heard.

The railroads are represented by James C. Carter of New York. The decision of the case will determine the constitutionality of the Nebraska law of 1882 fixing a maximum rate for freight charges on the part of railroads operating in the state.

The railroad companies enjoined the state officials from carrying out the provisions of the law on the ground among others that the rate fixed was not sufficient for the maintenance of the roads.

The state appeals the case, which is considered of greater than state importance because of its bearing upon similar conditions in other states.

THE RIVERA CASE.

The President Advised to Protest Against Shooting Insurgent General.

Washington, April 6.—The senate by unanimous vote adopted a resolution reciting the reports that General Ruiz Rivera, the Cuban commander, is about to be tried by drumhead court-martial and shot, and expressing the judgment of the senate that if these reports are true the president of the United States should protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

This resolution becomes effective as a measure of advice to the president immediately.

Although opposition was withdrawn on the final vote there was spirited opposition in the early stages of the debate, and a test vote on the comparative Cuban and anti-Cuban sentiment in the senate. The test occurred on a motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), who has been prominently identified with the opposition to Cuban resolutions, made the

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Results of Political Contests Throughout Ohio.

DEMOCRATS MAKE GAINS.

Their Notable Victory in the State Is the Election of Gustave Tafel Over the Republican Candidate in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 6.—The election in Cincinnati was for mayor and other city officers and members of the board of legislation. The Republican ticket was headed by Levi C. Goodale for mayor, and the Democratic ticket by Gustave Tafel, the latter being elected by a plurality of 7,320.

The city gave McKinley a plurality of almost 20,000 last November, and Caldwell, Republican for mayor three years ago, a plurality of 6,755.

The Democratic ticket had three Republicans on it, for city auditor, treasurer and corporation counsel, but under the recently enacted Dana law it could not be called a fusion or independent ticket.

The ticket headed by Gustave Tafel was victorious throughout, the lowest plurality being for one of the Republicans. E. O. Eshleman, for city treasurer, who received only 209 plurality, and against whom a fight was made on account of the construction of new waterworks and for other local reasons.

There was a total vote of over 65,000, as compared with 75,000 last November, being an unusually large vote for a local or spring election.

The issue here was on George B. Cox, who has been recognized as a boss in the city and county politics for years, and controlling factor in state politics. The ticket headed by Goodale was named by Cox and the issue was made against it as a Cox ticket. The Democratic gains were made in the Republican wards.

Black Is Elected.

Columbus, O., April 6.—The total vote cast in Columbus at the municipal election was 24,607. Samuel L. Black, the Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected by 427, but the Republicans elect Samuel J. Swartz as police judge and four Republican constables. Elliott B. Armstrong, the Democratic candidate for justice of the peace, was elected over J. L. Bachman, Republican, by 324. The vote for mayor was as follows: Black (Dem.), 12,333; Tompkins (Rep.), 11,556; Candy (Pro.), 238. There was no marked issue in the campaign, both sides accusing each other of being run by a ring. The impression prevailed, however, that Democratic success meant a more liberal construction of the liquor laws than a Republican victory. McKinley carried this city by about 2,000 last fall.

McKisson Re-Elected.

Cleveland, April 6.—The returns of the municipal election indicate that Mayor McKisson, Republican, has been re-elected by a majority of from 1,000 to 1,500 over John H. Farley, Democrat. This is a Democratic gain of about 2,000 over the vote of last fall, when the city gave a Republican majority of about 3,700. All the other candidates on the ticket are elected by larger majorities. The Republicans elect all four candidates for the school council and nine out of 11 members of the city council.

At McKinley's Home.

Canton, O., April 6.—The home of McKinley went Democratic. Mayor Rice for re-election carrying it by over 400. The remainder of the ticket is divided, the Democrats winning a majority of the offices. Republicans win the city marshal, street commissioners and market master. The vote was lighter than last fall, but nearly up to the average spring vote.

Results at Zanesville.

Zanesville, O., April 6.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected by about 500 and that party will control every branch of the city government except the waterworks and cemetery boards. This city gave McKinley a plurality last November of 250.

Just Plain Jones.

Toledo, April 6.—Samuel M. Jones as mayor and the entire Republican city ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 700 to 2,000. Toledo has been a "wide open" town and Jones is supposed to represent the restrictive element.

At Bushnell's Home.

Springfield, O., April 6.—The Democrats carried the home of Governor Bushnell, electing John M. Good may or by about 600 majority. The rest of the Republican ticket was elected.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Results Sent in by Wire From Various Buckeye Towns.

Dayton—The Democrats elect waterworks trustees by 3,000. The Republicans elected infantry directors, council and school board.

Hamilton—Bushnell, Democrat, was elected mayor by a majority of over 1,000. The entire Democratic city ticket was elected.

Akron—The contest for mayor indicates the election of Young (Dem.). McKinley carried the city by 174. The rest of the Republican ticket is listed by 300.

Ironton—Enoch E. Tracy (Rep.) was elect-

ed mayor by a plurality of 65 over Albert M. Collette (Dem.). The Republican city ticket was elected by greatly decreased majorities. The normal Republican majority is 750.

Sandusky—The Democrats carried this city by about 200. The Republicans gain the council. Tight vote. No political significance in this result.

Steubenville—Meyer Riley (Rep.) was elected to his second term by barely 200 majorities. The normal Republican majority is 900. The Republicans elected the balance of the ticket by good sized majorities. The Republicans elected all members of council, assessors and five out of six members of the school board and the entire township ticket.

Newark—The Democrats elect a marshal and solicitor. Republicans elect street commissioner, cemetery trustee and justice. Democrats carry six of the eight councilmen by majorities from 4 to 190.

Millsburg—The election resulted in favor of the entire Democratic ticket, except member of school board. For this office J. F. Hudson (Rep.) was endorsed by both parties. Forty-one women voted.

Logan—The municipal contest resulted in a mixed ticket. The Republicans elected councilmen in all four wards and two assessors. John Nixon (Dem.) is elected street commissioner by over 100. The remainder of corporation ticket is Republican.

Delaware—The Democrats swept the city clean in the election, electing every man on their tickets. The fight was a bitter one.

Whiteman's Trial.

New York, April 6.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, once mayor of Duluth, and subsequently an inmate of the California state prison, was placed on trial charged with grand larceny in the first degree. The Columbia bank of New York claims to have been defrauded of \$580 by Whiteman in February, and the bank's cashier, Walter S. Griffith, was the first witness for the prosecution. He testified that Whiteman, under the name of J. H. Williams, deposited a check on a Brooklyn bank for \$3,716 in the Columbia bank and then drew a check against his account in the latter bank for \$580. The Brooklyn check proved to be worthless.

Refuses to Accept the Fortune.

London, April 6.—The Westminster Gazette says that the dispute which has arisen regarding the will of the late Miss Isabelle Murphy of San Francisco, who died recently, leaving her fortune, estimated to amount to \$300,000, to the Rev. Father Smullen, at whose house she resided, will be amicably settled. Father Smullen, the Westminster Gazette adds, has refused to accept the fortune bequeathed to him and has requested that a previous will which divided the money among the sisters of the deceased, with legacies to the servants and to the church, be accepted.

No Direct Negotiations.

Constantinople, April 6.—The Turkish government denies that any direct negotiations have been entered into with Greece on the subject of the Island of Crete.

The Weather.

For Indiana—Generally fair; brisk westward winds.

For West Virginia—Generally fair; western winds; slightly cooler.

For Ohio—Generally fair, preceded by local showers in northern portion; westerly winds; slightly cooler.

A Fresh Investigation.

Paris, April 6.—Magistrate Poitevin has decided to open fresh inquiries in connection with the Panama disclosures of M. Arton.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations for April 6.

New York.

Beef—Family, \$9.50 to \$10 extra mess,

\$7.50 to \$8.00 packed, \$8.50 to \$9.00. Cut meats,

\$1.50 to \$2.00; pickled bellies, 40¢ to 45¢; pickled shoulders, 35¢; pickled hams, 90¢ to 95¢. Lard—Western steaks, \$4.45. Pork—Old mess, \$9.00 to \$10.25; family, \$9.75 to \$10.50; clear, \$9.75 to \$11.00.

Butter—Western dairy, 87¢ to 95¢; creamery, 14¢ to 21¢; do factory, 82¢ to 12¢. Cheese—Large cheese, 9¢ to 12¢; small, 9¢ to 12¢; part skins, 5¢ to 14¢; full skins, 36¢ to 40¢. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 19¢ to 19¢; western fresh, 16¢.

Wheat—\$2.10. Corn—\$0.10. Rye—\$0.10.

Oats—\$0.12 to \$0.15.

Pittsburgh.

Cattle—Prime, \$8.00 to \$20; good, \$4.70 to

\$4.50; tidy butchers, \$4.40 to \$4.70; fair, \$4.00 to \$4.20; feeders, \$4.00 to \$4.40; bulls, stags and calves, \$2.00 to \$3.75.

Hogs—Prime, assorted medium weights, \$4.20 to \$4.50; best Yorkers, \$4.15 to \$4.20; heavy, \$4.10 to \$4.20; pigs, \$3.90 to \$4.00; roasts, \$2.75 to \$3.75.

Sheep—Wooled sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.00; woolled lambs, \$1.00 to \$1.50; fair to good, \$1.00 to \$1.50; choice wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; choice lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; common, \$3.00 to \$4.00; lamb, \$2.00 to \$3.50; common to good, \$1.00 to \$2.00; spring lambs, \$1.00 to \$2.00; ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Buffalo.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wooled lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$5.50 to \$7.00; ewes, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep and lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; choice wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; choice lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; choice ewes, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Cattle—Heavy steers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; light to good butchers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; native stockers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; good feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Hogs—All grades generally \$4.20.

Cincinnati.

Hogs—Light, \$3.00 to \$4.10; mixed, \$3.00 to

\$4.20; heavy, \$3.70 to \$4.10; rough, \$3.70 to

\$4.80.

Cattle—Beef, \$3.00 to \$4.00; cows and

heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Texas steers, \$3.00 to

\$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Sheep—Firm and generally 10¢ higher.

THREATENED CRISIS.

DIPLOMACY Averts International Complications.

New a Negro Justice of the Peace Held a British Vessel With a Writ of "Ne Ejectus Republicum"—The Writ Was Dissolved in Liquor and a Laugh Went Around.

During the reign of the carpetbaggers in Georgia a very black but brainy old negro named Tanis G. Campbell came down from the north and became one of the leaders of his race.

In the course of time Campbell was made a justice of the peace at the port of Darien. Then the trouble began in earnest.

Justice Campbell had no use for the whites because he knew that they really hated him.

But he did not venture his animosity to Georgians or to Democrats. He employed a number of negro constables, authorized them to carry weapons, and in a short time made his court a terror to the community.

So much by way of introduction. One summer a British sailing vessel came to Darien and took on a cargo of naval stores. Before getting ready to sail the captain scolded everything due from him and his crew—that is, everything in the way of a just account. He secured his papers, when several negro traders of the lowest class unexpectedly put in claims for goods that had never been purchased.

These claimants alleged that the captain and his sailors were indebted to them for meals, merchandise, lodging and other things.

It was evident that these claims were fraudulent, and the captain continued his preparations for his departure.

The afternoon he was to weigh anchor Justice Campbell held a consultation with a shyster lawyer.

"I want to hold that — foreigner here," said Campbell, "until we settle these bills!"

"In England," replied the lawyer, "when you want to prevent people from leaving the country, you issue a writ of ne exeat regnum."

"I see—I see," said Campbell. "Well, I want you to draw up one and keep that fellow here."

The shyster's resources were limited, and he explained to his friend that regnum meant kingdom, and as this country was a republic there would have to be a change in the verbiage.

"Change it," commanded the black justice.

The lawyer then admitted that he knew very little Latin, and for that reason was somewhat embarrassed.

"This is a republic," he said.

"All right," was the prompt reply of Campbell. "Draw up a writ of ne exeat regnum."

"I am afraid it is bad Latin," objected the lawyer.

"I'll make it stick," answered the justice. "I'll sign the paper and swear in six special constables to enforce it."

This was enough, and the lawyer proceeded to draw up the most remarkable document ever seen in America.

The writ covered 20 pages of foolscap and ordered the Englishman, under the severest pains and penalties, to remain with his ship at Darien until he settled all claims.

It was a sultry August afternoon, and the vessel was about ready to depart, when it was boarded by Justice Campbell and six negro constables armed with guns.

The justice read the writ to the captain, and after informing him that the constables would remain until the matter was adjusted the judicial tyrant went ashore again.

The captain retired to the cabin with the mate and sealed it over.

Finally a plan of action was agreed upon, and when the ship's officers reappeared they were apparently in a good humor. They told the constables that they were welcome as the representatives of the law and requested them to enjoy the freedom of the vessel.

The constables were overwhelmed with tobacco and cigars and an occasional dram until their suspicious vanished.

Then the captain and his crew displayed still more hospitality, and the bottle was freely passed around.

At midnight six negro constables were in a drunken slumber, the effect of their drugged liquor, and the captain and his men were wide awake and perfectly sober.

The blacks were carefully deposited in a boat and sent adrift in the harbor, and then the British sloop quietly weighed anchor and left the port at an hour when Justice Campbell was dreaming of his new and wonderful writ of ne exeat regnum!

The constables were picked up next day and sent to jail for neglect of duty, but the vessel was then beyond recall.

The British captain went straight to Savannah, where he laid his case before his consul and demanded an apology and an indemnity from the United States government.

The consul found it difficult to keep his face straight when he heard the story.

"It is an outrage," he said to the captain, "but it is a peculiar one and of a ludicrous nature. If we're you, I would not hold a friendly government responsible for the conduct of a few ignorant persons, who have not been free long enough to know their own rights and the rights of others."

He required a good deal of talk to impress the Englishman, but after he had been won and dined by the merchant, and had told his story a score of times, amid roars of laughter, he began to regard the affair as a good joke and agreed to let it drop.

And thus ended what threatened to be a serious international complication.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HARPOONING TARPOON.

A Royal Sport That Appeals to Both Hunters and Fishers.

A writer for Outing tells about the sport of striking tarpon.

"For this," he says, "one uses a barbed iron called 'grains' or a short, light harpoon known as a 'tally iron,' either of which is temporarily attached to a light pine pole, the striking pole, and is cast as a spear might be.

"The grains is a double pronged wrought iron instrument, the prongs usually not more than 3 or 4 inches in length, and from three-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch thick. Strong bars are sprung an inch from the delicately sharp, hardened points, having a spread of three-eighths of an inch and about 1½ inches space between the two. The prongs are cut so that the points, while extending inward, are raised from opposing sides. This gives the greater holding power. The grains has also a tapered socket for the striking pole. The tally iron is a far heavier instrument, and, unlike the grains, is capable of killing at a blow. The upper sides of the bars are left broad and flat, enabling them to withstand a strain of several hundred pounds. A heavier and sharper weapon is used to strike swordfish or porpoises, as the former are dangerous creatures, unless hit mortally. Then there are necessary 300 or 400 feet of soft striking line, three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and one of the ordinary fishing boats of the Florida coast and a guide.

"On approaching the tarpon run the sails and mast are stowed, and the guide uses a pole in the shallow water and sculls in the channel. A fish being seen, the striker indicates its direction, and, standing in the bow with widely spread legs, leaning well back, with poised spear, the man waits till he is within 30 feet, unless he is unusually powerful, then hurls the weapon, which shoots with a hiss into the water.

"The fish is anywhere from two to three feet beneath the surface of the water, changing its position constantly, and, because of the refraction, seemingly anywhere but where it really is. A successful throw buries the points in the flesh, and the pole comes loose and floats to the surface, to be picked up when the tarpon makes its first rush. It is best to let the tarpon go without trying to stop it on the first rush, as the barbs may fall out. When the rush is over, the boat is run toward the fish. Then out of the water it goes, not with the grace and head shaking of a hooked tarpon, but with a rush and surge. Then it tows the boat, if the fish is a 100 or 150 pounder, at a rapid rate. Sometimes the fish sinks and leaps, darting at the boat to scrape the grains out of its flesh. It takes about half an hour to kill a tarpon with a spear as with a hook, but it is a fierce fight while it lasts."

THE FIRST DIRECTORY.

Some Quaint Olden Time New York Business and Social Addresses.

In the first directory of New York city, which was issued in 1786, there are some peculiar and quaint entries. For instance, in those days it was not uncommon for medical practitioners to sell drugs, as is shown by the following address, "Samuel Bretherst, physician and apothecary, 64 Queen (now Pearl) street."

Clergymen of that period were exceedingly precise regarding their titles. "I'll make it stick," answered the justice. "I'll sign the paper and swear in six special constables to enforce it."

This was enough, and the lawyer proceeded to draw up the most remarkable document ever seen in America.

The writ covered 20 pages of foolscap and ordered the Englishman, under the severest pains and penalties, to remain with his ship at Darien until he settled all claims.

It was a sultry August afternoon, and the vessel was about ready to depart, when it was boarded by Justice Campbell and six negro constables armed with guns.

The justice read the writ to the captain, and after informing him that the constables would remain until the matter was adjusted the judicial tyrant went ashore again.

The captain retired to the cabin with the mate and sealed it over.

Finally a plan of action was agreed upon, and when the ship's officers reappeared they were apparently in a good humor. They told the constables that they were welcome as the representatives of the law and requested them to enjoy the freedom of the vessel.

The constables were overwhelmed with tobacco and cigars and an occasional dram until their suspicious vanished.

Then the captain and his crew displayed still more hospitality, and the bottle was freely passed around.

At midnight six negro constables were in a drunken slumber, the effect of their drugged liquor, and the captain and his men were wide awake and perfectly sober.

The blacks were carefully deposited in a boat and sent adrift in the harbor, and then the British sloop quietly weighed anchor and left the port at an hour when Justice Campbell was dreaming of his new and wonderful writ of ne exeat regnum!

The constables were picked up next day and sent to jail for neglect of duty, but the vessel was then beyond recall.

The British captain went straight to Savannah, where he laid his case before his consul and demanded an apology and an indemnity from the United States government.

The consul found it difficult to keep his face straight when he heard the story.

"It is an outrage," he said to the captain, "but it is a peculiar one and of a ludicrous nature. If we're you, I would not hold a friendly government responsible for the conduct of a few ignorant persons, who have not been free long enough to know their own rights and the rights of others."

He required a good deal of talk to impress the Englishman, but after he had been won and dined by the merchant, and had told his story a score of times, amid roars of laughter, he began to regard the affair as a good joke and agreed to let it drop.

And thus ended what threatened to be a serious international complication.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Keeping His Chords In Tune.

"I saw that German tenor drink about two gallons of beer last night."

"Nothing strange about that," replied the manager. "He is determined that his voice shall not lose its rich liquid quality."—Detroit Free Press.

In winter when you see the wild geese flying south, according to New England weather lore, expect cold weather. They fly south because the ponds to the north are frozen over. When the geese are seen flying north, warm weather is to be expected.

A SOLDIER OF TRUTH.

A VETERAN'S VALUABLE ADDITION TO WAR LITERATURE

How an Odd Signal Agreed Upon by Brothers, Who Were on Opposite Sides Was Finally Told A Mystery the Old Soldier Didn't Try to Explain.

As the reporter was rapidly hurrying past the door of a saloon he was met by an old soldier, who suggestively tipped his hat.

"If you will tell me a story," remarked the reporter, accepting the tip, "I'll pay for the potation. I have a thirst for a story; you have a thirst for a drink. Let us exchange."

The veteran was quick to respond, as the parched soil responds to the grateful rain, and, opening the door, he bowed the reporter in and escorted him to a table in a quiet corner, where presently the potations were served.

Now, in Japan a mother like this is an impossibility. She is not interested in politics or in social reform, neither is she bent on being a social success, nor devoted to any scientific philanthropic work, as are so many of her western sisters.

She is par excellence a mother, and one who cannot be rivaled in any other country. No children are so well and carefully tended as hers, and she is patient and gentle with them, never threatening them, if they are unruly, with corporal punishment, nor raising her voice and scolding them in the unpleasant way one so often hears in other countries.

The Japanese mother is a born kindergarten and enters into the lives of her little ones just as easily as the western kindergarten teacher who has undergone a long period of study and training.

To her the duties of motherhood come naturally, for among her nation women who will make good mothers are chosen as wives, and this is the course of nature the quality of motherliness is intensified as time goes on, and the race of mothers becomes very superior.

Nowhere is motherhood as respected as in Japan, and nowhere does the mother receive more attention from both her husband and her children. She is regarded as the maker of the race, and her maternal duties are considered to be exceedingly honorable and to entitle her to the utmost consideration and affection.

It was a sad parting, for they had been closer together than most brothers, and before they separated they fixed up a kind of signal to identify themselves by, so that if one was wounded and left on the field he could notify the other if it happened they were on the opposite sides in that particular fight. It was a boyish kind of a lottery chance of one in a million, but it suited them, and that's all they cared for.

The signal arrangement was to be a light chain with a note fastened to it, and the whole thing was to be fastened to the bullet and dropped into the old muskets they had in those days. This was to be fired at random up into the air to fall among the soldiers of the opposite side to be picked up as it might and taken to the man whose address was in the note, along with other instructions to be followed out by the brother who might be in condition to do it.

You can see how childlike and almost impossible it was, but there was just that chance in it that made it attractive to the boys, and they told each other goodby and went their ways, the one to the north, the other to the south, each bearing with him his chain and note of identification attached to the bit of lead that some day might bear on its wings the message of death.

The veteran was becoming poetic and pathetic, and the reporter suggested a refilling of the glasses, and the suggestion met with immediate and pleased approval.

"For the first two years," continued the veteran, "the boys hadn't any occasion to use their signals, for they had gone through unscathed, and, besides, they were serving in sections of the country widely separated, but in 1863, in the fall, they were with the armies fighting through Tennessee, though they had lost track of each other except in a general way.

"Just what they knew of each other's whereabouts I don't know, but one night in November there was a skirmish somewhere in the neighborhood of Knoxville, in which 500 or 600 men on a side were engaged, without result, and both sides had settled down for the night to wait and fight it out by daylight. There were a lot of wounded men, and dead ones, too, for that matter, scattered through the woods, where most of the fighting had been. There was a cornfield about a quarter of a mile wide separating the woods, and there had been some scrapping in this open ground, though most of the fighting had been done from cover, as these small skirmish line fights generally are.

"I was corporal of the guard that night, and by 6 o'clock there was only an occasional shot, as if each side was quitting reluctantly and by inches. I am not positive, but it seems to me that I heard the last two shots before stillness settled over all. What the details of the romance, or the tragedy, or whatever you want to call it, are I don't know. I know, though, that during the night we had reinforcements, and when we began to cautiously peep around, we soon as the day began to break, discovered that the enemy had by some hook or crook taken alarm and departed in the night, leaving their dead on the field, and among them, when we sent our burying party, we found one of those boys with a bullet through his lung and another bearing a chain and a note, buried in his lung. On our side we found the other nephew with both legs broken by a ball and a bullet through his heart, with a chain and note attached to it."

The reporter threw up his hands in amazement, not to say doubt.

"And what is it?" sternly demanded the reporter.

"The convention of mothers!" shrieked the voice.

Then the orator turned pale and went and sat down.—Washington Star.

JAPANESE MOTHERS.

They Thoroughly Understand the Fender Care of Children.

It sometimes happens that one sees a young American in other countries uniting for the training of children and for the duties of motherhood that one cannot but wonder why it pleased Providence ever to give her the care of little ones. This happens sometimes in the case of really estimable women, and I have heard a young mother say sadly that she never quite knew what to do with baby.

It was such a queer little thing, and she was half afraid to touch it. Other young things in the shape of puppies, kittens,

even colts, she knew all about and was quite at home with, but her own child remained a sort of curious and uncanny little being to her till his baby days were over and he began to share in his mother's hobbies in a boyish sort of way.

Now, in Japan a mother like this is an impossibility. She is not interested in politics or in social reform, neither is she bent on being a social success, nor devoted to any scientific philanthropic work, as are so many of her western sisters.

She is par excellence a mother, and one who cannot be rivaled in any other country. No children are so well and carefully tended as hers, and she is patient and gentle with them, never threatening them, if they are unruly, with corporal punishment, nor raising her voice and scolding them in the unpleasant way one so often hears in other countries.

To her the duties of motherhood come naturally, for among her nation women who will make good mothers are chosen as wives, and this is the course of nature the quality of motherliness is intensified as time goes on, and the race of mothers becomes very superior.

Nowhere is motherhood as respected as in Japan, and nowhere does the mother receive more attention from both her husband and her children.

She is regarded as the maker of the race, and her maternal duties are considered to be exceedingly honorable and to entitle her to the utmost consideration and affection.

It was a sad parting, for they had been closer together than most brothers, and before they separated they fixed up a kind of signal to identify themselves by, so that if one was wounded and left on the field he could notify the other if it happened they were on the opposite sides in that particular fight. It was a boyish kind of a lottery chance of one in a million, but it suited them, and that's all they cared for.

The signal arrangement was to be a light chain with a note fastened to it, and the whole thing was to be fastened to the bullet and dropped into the old muskets they had in those days. This was to be fired at random up into the air to fall among the soldiers of the opposite side to be picked up as it might and taken to the man whose address was in the note, along with other instructions to be followed out by the brother who might be in condition to do it.

You can see how childlike and almost impossible it was, but there was just that chance in it that made it attractive to the boys, and they told each other goodby and went their ways, the one to the north, the other to the south, each bearing with him his chain and note of identification attached to the bit of lead that some day might bear on its wings the message of death.

The veteran was becoming poetic and pathetic

The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

OFFICE—TIME BUILDING,
No. 311 North Main Street, Lima, O.
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 84.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is published twice weekly (except Friday), and will be delivered at four cents per copy each evening during the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance..... \$6.00
Six months, in advance..... 3.00
By carrier, per week..... 10 cents
Subscription collections made weekly. One collector will call each week unless some special arrangement is made with him; all subscription accounts must be paid promptly.

NO DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

All foreign subscription must be paid in advance.

The Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every post office in Allen county. The Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and stands as the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and is rapidly increasing its strength in superiority over all competitors.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT—The Semi-Weekly edition issued by THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT COMPANY, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains all columns of choice literary, editorial news and review, and is of great interest to everyone in the country. This semi-weekly is the most popular paper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and is rapidly increasing its strength in superiority over all competitors.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged for at the rate of \$1.00 per year.

Address all communications to

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.,
LIMA, OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Allen county are requested to meet in delegate convention at the assembly room of the court house, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897,

at ten o'clock a.m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various offices, and to receive the report of the Representative, Sheriff, Treasurer, Commissioner, Infirmary Director, Coroner and Surveyor.

The basis of representation in the county convention will be one delegate for every twenty five voters or fraction over thirteen thousand, W. J. Bryan at the November election in 1896, and the apportionment will be as follows:

	Votes
Amanda tp.....	10
Auglaize tp, east pre.....	540
Auglaize tp, west pre.....	6
Bath tp.....	105
German tp.....	8
Kidna special.....	177
Jackson tp.....	4
Jackson tp.....	11
Marion tp.....	14
Marion, First ward.....	8
Marion, Second ward.....	8
Marion tp.....	10
Lima, First ward, pre A.....	10
Lima, First ward, pre B.....	12
Lima, Second ward.....	8
Lima, Third ward, pre A.....	5
Lima, Third ward, pre B.....	5
Lima, Fourth ward, pre A.....	5
Lima, Fourth ward, pre B.....	5
Lima, Fifth ward.....	11
Lima, Sixth ward, pre A.....	5
Lima, Sixth ward, pre B.....	5
Lima, Seventh ward, pre A.....	10
Lima, Seventh ward, pre B.....	5
River tp.....	3
Richland tp, Beaver Dam pre.....	8
Richland tp, Bluffton pre.....	13
Shawnee tp.....	2
Spencer township.....	19
Sugar Creek tp.....	10

Total number of delegates in convention to be chosen..... 129

The basis of representation in the Senatorial Convention will be one delegate for each one hundred voters and fraction over fifty cast for William J. Bryan last November. Under this apportionment the representation of Allen county in these conventions will be as follows:

No.	Votes
Amanda tp.....	3
Auglaize tp, east pre.....	1
Auglaize tp, west pre.....	105
Bath tp.....	3
German tp.....	3
Kidna special.....	1
Jackson tp.....	3
Marion tp.....	3
Marion, First ward.....	2
Marion, Second ward.....	1
Lima, First ward, pre A.....	3
Lima, First ward, pre B.....	1
Lima, Second ward.....	1
Lima, Third ward, pre A.....	1
Lima, Third ward, pre B.....	1
Lima, Fourth ward, pre A.....	1
Lima, Fourth ward, pre B.....	1
Lima, Fifth ward.....	1
Lima, Sixth ward, pre A.....	1
Lima, Sixth ward, pre B.....	1
Lima, Seventh ward, pre A.....	1
River tp.....	2
Richland tp, Beaver Dam pre.....	2
Richland tp, Bluffton pre.....	4
Shawnee tp.....	2
Spencer township.....	2
Sugar Creek tp.....	1

Total number of delegates in convention to be chosen..... 52

Delegates to be chosen..... 129

The basis of representation in the Senatorial Convention will be one delegate for each one hundred voters and fraction over fifty cast for William J. Bryan last November.

Under this apportionment the representation of Allen county in these conventions will be as follows:

No.	Votes
Amanda tp.....	3
Auglaize tp, east pre.....	1
Auglaize tp, west pre.....	105
Bath tp.....	3
German tp.....	3
Kidna special.....	1
Jackson tp.....	3
Marion tp.....	3
Marion, First ward.....	2
Marion, Second ward.....	1
Lima, First ward, pre A.....	3
Lima, First ward, pre B.....	1
Lima, Second ward.....	1
Lima, Third ward, pre A.....	1
Lima, Third ward, pre B.....	1
Lima, Fourth ward, pre A.....	1
Lima, Fourth ward, pre B.....	1
Lima, Fifth ward.....	1
Lima, Sixth ward, pre A.....	1
Lima, Sixth ward, pre B.....	1
Lima, Seventh ward, pre A.....	1
River tp.....	2
Richland tp, Beaver Dam pre.....	2
Richland tp, Bluffton pre.....	4
Shawnee tp.....	2
Spencer township.....	2
Sugar Creek tp.....	1

Total number of delegates in convention to be chosen..... 52

Delegates to be chosen..... 129

The Democrats of the various wards and precincts in Allen county are hereby notified to meet on Saturday, March 13, 1897, between the hours of one o'clock p.m. and eight o'clock p.m., at the usual place of holding such meetings and proceed to elect a delegate to the county convention, which may be held during the year, 1897. At the same time and place shall also be selected one person from each ward and precinct in Allen county to serve as a member of the Democratic County Advisory Committee.

One person who casts their ballot for William J. Bryan, for President, at the election in November, 1896, and who will support the Democratic ticket, nominated on April 1st, shall be eligible to participate in the election of delegates at the various townships and ward caucuses. All young Democrats not yet born, but who have registered prior to the next November election, and who will support the Democratic ticket at that election, are eligible to vote in the various primary caucuses.

A delegation from any ward, precinct or township not elected in the manner prescribed above, will not be recognized in the convention, but those who have supported the ward or precinct present in the convention as mass delegation will be permitted to cast the vote of said township, ward or precinct.

All ballots used in the ward or township primary caucuses shall be printed on red paper.

Order of the Democratic Central Committee of Allen county, Ohio.

W. J. O'Dowd, Secy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The fee for announcement of names in THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT is \$2.00, payable when the fee for the announcement is left for publication.

REPRESENTATIVE.

You are authorized to announce my name as a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the decision of the Allen County Democratic convention.

O. D. DRYMAN.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES H. ADKINS as a candidate for County Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Please announce the name of JOHN W.

MANGERS of Richland township, as a candidate for County Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. R. ROUSH, of Bath township, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of S. B. FRIEDMAN of Lima, as a candidate for representative from Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of AUGUST G. LUTZ as a candidate for re-nomination for second term for County Treasurer of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. DICK, of South Lima, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county, Ohio, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. A. BOGART of Monroe township, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. E. GEHRIG, Fourth ward, Lima, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN KEITH as candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

J. G. CRONIN will be a candidate for the County Surveyor on the Democratic ticket, second term, subject to the decision of the county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN KEITH as candidate for County Surveyor, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of DANIEL HARPTNER of Monroe township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE D. KANAWH, of Ottawa township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of PETER LORA, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

CORONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of DR. G. E. BURTON, of Lima, as candidate for Coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of L. REINHOLDSEN, of Ottawa township, as a candidate for Infirmary Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ROBERT KIRACOFER, of Jackson township, as a candidate for Infirmary Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of I. B. STEMMEN, of Sugar Creek township, as candidate for Infirmary Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE A. HEFFNER, of Lima, as candidate for Infirmary Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. BECHTOL, of German township, as candidate for Infirmary Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TURN OUT THE TRAITORS.

Altgeld Points the Way to Ultimate Success of Democracy.

A. S. Trade of Chicago, in withdrawing from the contest for the Democratic nomination for mayor in that city, made two statements which explain each other. He says he would not run on a silver platform and that he was forced out of the race by the opposition of ex-Governor Altgeld.

Accordingly, his charge of treachery by Governor Altgeld falls of its own weight. Governor Altgeld did what every Democrat who values party organization and party success as a means of serving the people must do. He regarded it as better for the Republican candidate to be elected by 372,000 majority, the total vote of Chicago at the last poll, than to surrender the Democratic organization to the Hessians who betrayed it in 1896.

But, alas and alack, odd zoinks and so forth, the gold standard press erupted somewhat previously, and now it is busily engaged in not saying a word about the fact that Japan has done nothing of the kind! Japan is still doing business with silver and doing more of it in the square inch than any other nation on earth, population and length of civilized methods considered. The American Banker was one of the gold standard organs that threw a few joyful fits when it was announced that Japan had gone to the gold standard. It is the only one of the gold standard organs, says the Omaha World-Herald, that was honest enough to correct its misstatements, and this is the way it corrected itself.

The report that Japan had adopted the gold standard proves to have been premature. A bill has been introduced in the city providing for the reorganization of the currency on that basis, which it is now said, will be strongly concurred in.

It will be strongly opposed.

Japan is not gray-haired in the matter of civilization as we view it, but Japan is old enough to know a good thing when she sees it. It is not likely that Japan, eager and anxious to become a leading commercial nation, will consent to adopt a financial policy that will make her play second violin in John Bull's monetary orchestra. The Jap is yet pagan enough to think he is able to manage his own business and do it without adopting the financial policy of Turkey, Spain, England and other highly civilized gold standard countries.

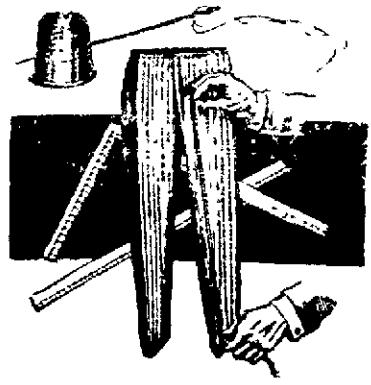
That is the logic of politics, and it is peculiarly the logic of Democratic party politics at this time. It is the spirit which must control Democracy, not only in Chicago, but everywhere when insolent bullionists demand leadership as the reward of treachery. And it is significant of the power of the sentiment that Altgeld voices that it was able to drive out of the canvass a man with as many sources of personal popularity as Trade.

The first duty of a great party is to maintain its own organization, to make its collective will, as voiced in its conventions and platforms, its paramount authority, and to punish with expulsion all deserters caught trying to sneak back into its ranks. Such punishment sternly inflicted will make it strong to meet its enemies of opposing political beliefs.

And it should be willing, as matter of policy as well as of principle, to suffer defeat after defeat rather than be led by traitors and deserters to what could not fail to be ignominious and dishonorable disaster.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Now, a word of encouragement. I want to say to those who have fought that the fight is not done. I want to encourage you by saying that I have not found any person who was with us who is sorry that he was with us, and of those who have fought under the allied forces I do not know of any one who today regrets the part that he took on election day and during the campaign. There is a strong chance for Harrison to win, as the Republicans and boltocrats will each have a ticket in the field, and they will not be in the hands of bonditism that Hanna had, when with to buy votes against the Democratic ticket.

Stop bethink them.



YOU GET MEASURE FOR MEASURE

Here, and one hundred cents worth of satisfaction for every dollar of your money.

We are making Spring Suits in the highest style of tailoring art. We are employing the latest patterns and the most substantial woolens.

We are charging the same reasonable prices as heretofore. Always glad to show you through. Call and examine them.

H. J. LAWLER,
AMERICAN TAILOR.
308 North Main St.

Attention
Oil Men!

HOW TO SAVE TIME ON DRILLING WELLS!

You must know there is a big loss of power from your belts slipping. Well, we can stop that and so can you. If you will use GREEN SEAL BELT DRESSING on your belts.

Read what those drillers say:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 26, '97.
Your Dressing is just the thing; it covers wear on machinery, and with it we can run a belt that would tear in two if we had to make it tight enough to hold without the Dressing. It is not a good thing for belt manufacturers, but it is a "DAISY" for the users of belts. Besides we have no slipping now.

Yours,
GILCHRIST & GOLDRICH.

We send it out on trial and guarantee it to do all we claim for it.

Write us for a can of it.

PHOENIX OIL CO.,
Quincy Block. Cleveland, Ohio

Report of the Condition for

The Metropolitan Bank.

At Lima, Ohio, in the State of Ohio, before the commencement of business on the first Monday of April, 1897.

RESOURCES

Loans on real estate	\$10,772.1
All other resources	1,217.0
Over drafts	1,217.0
Due from other banks and bankers	14,727.0
Real estate	1,276.05
Furniture and fixtures	2,069.00
Current expenses	4,224.00
Cash items	21,461.51
Total	\$46,412.46

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$27,000.00
Surplus fund	14,000.00
Undivided profits	1,004.20
Individual deposits	120,538.23
Total	\$162,842.46

I, W. H. Duffield, cashier of "The Metropolitan Bank, Lima, Ohio," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

STATE OF OHIO,
COUNTY OF ALLEN,
Swar to and subscribed before me, this

11th day of April 1897.

J. O. OHLER,
Notary Public.

This bank was incorporated January 1890, under an act of 1890, and commenced business June 1st, 1891.

W. H. DUFFIELD, Cashier

Thoburn's King's Daughters

will hold their regular business meeting on Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Cynthia Crist, 130 north McDonel street. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

SECRETARY.

In a letter to the manufacturers Messrs. Davis & Buzard of West Monteny, Pa., say, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has cured people whom our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of it and they now recommend it, as do the rest of us." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

Frank Morris
has opened a fine line of new styles of wall paper in room No. 9, Holmes block, second floor. Take the elevator.

Special Sale
on Easter suitings and trousers. Call in and surprise yourself on our prices.

WEAST & PFLUM,
721 N. Main, Holmes block.

Hull Bros.
Livery and feed stable, 121 e. Spring t. Cab calls answered promptly. If

DEMOCRATS.

(Continued From Eighth Page)

Councilman—Roush, R., 52; O'Brien, D., 184.
Assessor—Brown, R., 57; Kallher, D., 182.
SECOND WARD.
Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 113; Craig, D., 182.
Constable—Miller, R., 127; Mumauh, R., 119; Flath, D., 182; Phalen, D., 108.
Councilman—Methane, E., 122.
Robbins, D., 165.
Assessor—Patton, R., 113; O'Brien, D., 181.

THIRD WARD, PRECINCT A.
Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 155; Craig, D., 146; Higgins, L., 10.
Constable—Miller, R., 191; Flath, D., 100; Flinck, L., 4; Mumauh, R., 185; Phalen, D., 109; Allen, L., 4.
Councilman—Pennypacker, R., 177; Dismen, D., 122; Willower, L., 8.
Assessor—Willower, R., 202; Kepner, D., 100; Doty, L., 4.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 94; Craig, D., 97.
Constables—Miller, R., 116; Flath, D., 72; Mumauh, R., 111; Phalen, D., 75.
Councilman—Pennypacker, R., 103; Dismen, D., 87.
Assessor—Willower, R., 119; Kepner, D., 70.

FOURTH WARD, PRECINCT A.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 102; Craig, D., 66; Higgins, L., 10.
Constable—Miller, R., 108; Flath, D., 61; Field, L., 6; Mumauh, R., 104; Phalen, D., 62; Allen, L., 6.
Councilman—Snider, R., 95; Keller, D., 74; Dingledine, L., 6.
Assessor—Bedford, R., 103; Arnold, D., 69; Shook, L., 5.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 154; Craig, D., 132; Higgins, L., 8.
Constable—Miller, R., 135; Mumauh, R., 137; Flath, D., 131; Phalen, D., 143; Flinck, L., 8.
Councilman—Snider, R., 156; Keller, D., 132; Dingledine, L., 11.
Assessor—Bedford, R., 139; Arnold, D., 135; Shook, L., 7.

PRECINCT C.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 100; Craig, D., 83.
Constables—Miller, R., 155; Mumauh, R., 158; Flath, D., 79; Phalen, D., 78.
Councilman—Snider, R., 171; Keller, D., 67.
Assessor—Bedford, R., 144; Arnold, D., 85.

FIFTH WARD.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 220; Craig, D., 159.
Constables—Miller, R., 210; Flath, D., 146; Mumauh, R., 218; Phalen, D., 156.

Councilman—Kemper, R., 191; Warner, D., 195.
Assessor—McClurg, R., 193; Johns, D., 179.

SIXTH WARD, PRECINCT A.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 214; Craig, D., 137; Higgins, L., 4.
Constables—Miller, R., 247; Flath, D., 90; Mumauh, R., 243; Phalen, D., 100.

Councilman—Hughes, R., 218; Hume, D., 140.
Assessor—Davis, R., 237; Hoagland, D., 114.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 164; Craig, D., 93.
Constables—Miller, R., 175; Flath, D., 81; Mumauh, R., 189; Phalen, D., 78.

Councilman—Hughes, R., 143; Hume, D., 111.
Assessor—Davis, R., 159; Hoagland, D., 96.

SEVENTH WARD, PRECINCT A.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 140; Craig, D., 134; Higgins, L., 1.
Constables—Miller, R., 160; Flath, D., 167; Flinck, L., 2; Mumauh, R., 153; Phalen, D., 171; Allen, L., 1.

Councilman—Harley, R., 145; Koch, D., 176; Spencer, L., 1.
Assessor—Watson, R., 147; Ashby, D., 153; Brown, L. 3.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 105; Craig, D., 104.
Constables—Miller, R., 113; Flath, D., 87; Mumauh, R., 110; Phalen, D., 92.

Councilman—Harley, R., 98; Koch, D., 113.
Assessor—Watson, R., 89; Ashby, D., 127.

AT SPENCERVILLE.

In the enterprising village of Spencerville and in Spencer township the Democrats elected the entire ticket, the vote being as follows

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.
Ricker, D., 313; Hooker, R., 147.
TREASURER.
Louth, D., 309; Koenig, R., 164.

CONSTABLE.
Miller, D., 315; Savage, R., 148.
ASSESSOR.

ROBBINS, D., 339; Lowery, R., 124.
MAYOR.

Keith, D., 220; Gamble, R., 121.
COUNCILMEN.

Hussey, D., 212; Anderson, D., 202; Hance, D., 203; Burns, D., 196; Cochran, R., 140; Harbin, R., 125; Archer, R., 137; Brice, R., 123.

MEMBERS OF SCHOOL BOARD.
Miller, D., 275; Roush, D., 278.

Mrs. Bailey, R., 144 Mrs. Davison, R., 142.

ELIDA.
The Democrats at Elida elected a full Democratic ticket yesterday, as follows: Mayor, N. W. Stemen; marshal, Thomas Neely; member of school board, W. H. Gahman; treasurer, W. W. Crites; councilmen, Jacob Askins, Nicholas Strayer and E. V. Steinonen.

HARRISON CORPORATION.

Councilmen, S. Winegardner, D.; John Cole, R., and D. Hammond, R.; village clerk, Charles Smith, R.; marshal, M. Leatherman, D.

IN AUGLAIZE TOWNSHIP.

The following officers were elected, all Republicans: For trustee, T. A. Hubbel; treasurer, Nelson Stevenson; assessor, Clark Woolery; constables, W. H. Durbin, Ed. Smith; justice of the peace, G. M. Cleverger.

DR. JONES ELECTED.

In Sugar Creek township Dr. R. E. Jones, Democrat, was re-elected township treasurer by a majority of 55. The normal Republican majority in the township is 54. Evan H. Jones was elected road supervisor in his district.

A FAST RUN

Made by the C. H. & D. Paper Train from Lima to Toledo.

The C. H. & D. distinguished itself Sunday morning by making a rapid and successful run from here to Toledo, with the paper train. The train was delayed on the south end of the road, and was obliged to reach Toledo in a certain time to make connections with other trains. Engineer Myers and conductor Morgan were placed in charge of the train, with engine 208, and ordered to make a fast run. They were given a clear track, and in one hour and twenty eight minutes they were in Toledo. Stops of three minutes each were made at Columbus, Grove, Ottawa, Leipsic and Deshler and the train ran slow through Weston, Perryburg, Tontogany and the Toledo yards. Deducting the time for stops and the loss by running slow, the number of minutes left would be less than 71, the number of miles from Lima to Toledo. This by railroad men was considered an extraordinary fast run.

NATURE AS AN ARTIST.

Stone Formations on Which Were Found Some Wonderful Pictures.

Pliny, a well known writer of about the time of Christ, mentions having seen an agate like lines and markings of which formed a perfect picture of Apollo and the nine muses. Pliny says that the little children recognized it on sight. In this wonderful natural picture, as well as the artificial drawings, Apollo was represented seated in the midst of the muses, harp in hand.

Majolus, another writer of high standing, saw an agate in the collection of a jeweler at Venice which, when polished, showed a perfect picture of a shepherd with a crook in hand and cloak thrown loosely over his shoulders.

In the church of St. John, at Pisa, Italy, there is a piece of stone heavily marked with red vine and yellow spon, the lines representing an old man with heavy white beard with a bell in his hand seated beside a small stream. To the worshippers at St. John's it is known as the St. Anthony stone; the picture upon it being a perfect likeness of that saint, even to the minor details of tunic and bell.

In 1865 some quarrymen in Italy burst open a slab of marble, both sides of which contained an image of St. John the Baptist covered with the skin of a camel. Everything was true to nature—a single exception, the saint had only been provided with one leg and foot. How, when or upon what pretext the Turks were allowed to gain possession of the wonderful relic the writer's authority fails to state. It only adds that the miraculous production is now in the temple of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Directly after the great Johnstown flood D. S. Wingerode, superintendent of the marble yard at the pottery at Baltimore, found a slab of marble with lines and veins which made a perfect picture of the fated city of Johnstown and the surrounding country. The sky is plainly marked, as are also the hills and mountains surrounding the town. Hills upon piles of ruins are marked, with an occasional steppie or toppling wall overhanging the scene of awful destruction. Taken all in all, the scene is considered one of the most wonderful natural formations ever found in America.—Brooklyn Eagle.

OIL AND GAS.

NOTES.

Pennsylvania oil 5

North Lima oil 5

South Lima oil 60

Indiana oil 50

Buckeye Pipe Line runs April 3

4,517 15; April 4, 1,000.69.

ONLY
10c
A
WEEK,

The . . .

Daily
Times-
Democrat.

The
Largest,
Newiest
and
Leading
Paper
of
Lima.

A KIND BURGLAR.

He sets an example that other bad men might follow.

"Put up your hands!"
The cold muzzle of a revolver was pressed against the temple of the man with the grocery packages, whose face, unprotected by muffle or scarf, looked long drawn, lean and haggard in the uncertain light of a distant street lamp.

The hands went up, to the detriment of the grocery packages, which were allowed to fall to the pavement.

A hurried search by the partly masked ruffian and then an exclamation:

"Only a quarter! That all you got?"

"That's all, stranger, an that represents the work of sawin' half a cord of wood. I laid out to spend that for meat at the market on the corner ahead—15 cents of it for shoulder steak, an the 10 left was to go for two loaves of bread at the grocery round the corner."

"Well, you've got your groceries yet," answered the mask. "You may put down your hands and pick 'em up now."

Then the man with the lean face stooped down and, after a minute examination of the small, collapsed packages on the pavement, said:

"The quart of beans is busted an scattered all over the ground, an the sugar is, too—10 cents' w'uth. An the butter—waal, you've stepped on that, an it's trodden all over. Them things represents t'other half cord of wood. I been buckin' at that cord of wood all day long an allowed to surprise Maria tonight with them things; it's the first money I've been able to earn in a week, an I don't see how we're goin' to git along without 'em. I surely don't, stranger. Times has been mighty rough on us as this winter, stranger. I don't mean to complain at the ways of Providence, but seems to me my lives is mighty hard sometimes. P'raps, after all, stranger, you'd better shoot me with that gun an done with it. 'Pears if I'd rather be shot now than not."

The robber had commenced to move off, but he paused to listen. Now he turned and came back.

"See here, you! I'll allow I'm a gambler, thug and all that and more, and I can stand a good deal, but your hand is too much for me. You hold all the best cards. I'm a bad man from way back, but here's your quarter, and here's a dollar to go with it. No, take it; get mo' beans and butter and things for Maria."

Down the dark alley plunged the bad man from way back as a policeman appeared in the distance, and as he disappeared in the gloom he muttered:

"I wonder if I couldn't brace up and be like that man? I b'lieve that quarter of his'n has blistered my hand and burned a hole clean through my pocket."—Minneapolis Journal.

Rattlesnake Poison.

Forest and Stream says that some persons believe that, in addition to ejecting venom through their fangs, rattlesnakes have the power to throw off poisonous dust. Some persons are able even to smell a snake some distance away.

Rattlesnakes sometimes enter the tents of western hunters and campers, crawl upon the sleeping men under the blankets and stay until the man is aroused by the scent, when they commonly run. Men have become paralyzed under such circumstances. Their comrades have discovered what was wrong by the smell and the bluish white of their comrades' faces. There has been many a case in which, divining the situation, a man's friends have gently lifted the blanket and shot the snake across the man's breast. After that there is always one man who is sure to see that the horsehair rope, over which snakes cannot crawl because of the little points of hair, is properly laid to keep snakes, particularly rattlesnakes, out of the tents.

Familiar.

She was entering the train, and as she passed through the car to her seat she brushed by a woman whose face was strangely familiar. Where had she seen her before? She could not tell, and yet the familiarity was remarkable. The stranger also appeared unversed. She hesitated, looked puzzled, and then passed on. "Where have I seen that face?" said the first woman as she took her seat beside a friend. The friend was in convulsions of laughter. "In your mirror, my dear," she answered. "That woman looks enough like you to be your twin sister."—New York Times.

Brightened.

"Poor man," said the lady with the large heart, "do you think your prospects ever will brighten?"

"They does every once in awhile," said the gentleman with the large thirst. "It's about a average of two times a week that some copper makes me see stars."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AMONG CANNIBALS.

The Horrid Record a Traveller Brings Home from Central Africa.

We are getting to be better acquainted with that repulsive habit, man eating, and Sidney Langford Hinde, in his "The Fall of the Kongo Arabs," published in London by Methuen, writes that in central Africa cannibalism is growing and extending to tribes that formerly were free from the taint. Miss Kingsley in her recent book tells us of her visit to a country of cannibals.

As commanding a force in the service of the Free State it was the business of the author to prevent the raids of the Kongo Arabs. The Arabs, it is represented, were good fighters, but when beaten fled precipitately, fearful of being eaten by the followers of the Belgian train. It is one of the beliefs of Mussulmans that a mutilated body cannot enter heaven. So cannibalism, or the dread of it, had its effects on these slave dealing Arabs.

The Bangala people cannot have a single idea of humanity. They have the cruel habit of maiming the animal they want to eat, believing that when it lingers half alive its flesh will become tender. Though there was an abundance of hippopotami, the cannibals preferred human flesh, and they dealt in it.

An instance is presented of a sentry in the employ of the white forces who, under instruction, fired at a supposed enemy. The shot was fatal, and the man fell. The man killed proved to be the father of the sentry, and the son thought it was "hard lines" since he was unable to eat him.

The commandant ordered him to bury the body properly, but discovered afterward that, though the man would not eat the body himself, he had given it to his friends to eat.

That same week a young Basongo chief came to the commandant while at his dinner in his tent and asked for the loan of his knife, which, without thinking, the commandant lent him. He immediately disappeared behind the tent and cut the throat of a little girl slave belonging to him and was in the act of cooking her when one of our soldiers saw him and reported what he was doing. This cannibal was put in irons, but some two months later I found him in such a wretched condition that, fearing he would die, I took him out of the chains and gave him his liberty with a warning. Scarce a fortnight had passed when he was brought in by some of our Hausa soldiers, who said that he was eating the children in and about our cantonments."

There was no hesitancy on the part of the natives as to their cannibalistic tendencies. They would say to the whites, "Give us that man; he is a lazy fellow, and you will never get any good out of him, so you may as well give him to us to eat."

Slavery was to some of the natives rather a desirable condition. They reasoned it out to Captain Hinde in this way: "If I am free and don't get work, who is going to feed me? Whereas, if I have a master, he has to find me work, and when there is no work he has still to feed me."

Captain Hinde's story of the pygmies presents no novel points. If physically they are much below the average height of man, the little fellows make up for their deficiencies by cunning. They use weapons tipped with poison and, with their tiny bows and arrows, are remarkably quick and handy.

Once on a visit to N'Gandu, the capital of Congo Sutete, who was at one time Tippoo Tib's Lieutenant, Captain Hinde saw a horrid thing—an execution.

"The man is immediately torn to pieces and disappears as quickly as a hare is broken up by a pack of hounds. Every man lays hold of him at once with one hand and with the other whips off the piece with his knife."

The Winter Soft Crab.

The winter soft crab differs from its summer cousin only slightly in appearance, being a little narrower in the body. It is, however, more succulent and finer flavored than the choicest specimen of the other kind, a fact that is well known to epicures. Moreover, being a rock crab, or, as it is called here, a sand crab, it differs in its habits from the other, which lives in the mud, and this difference has much to do with its comparative scarcity in ordinary seasons.

It is much harder to find, unless the hunter has sharp eyes and a good knowledge of its ways, and it chooses its hiding places and its time of shedding with a wisdom too great for reason and attributable only to instinct.

Brightened.

"Poor man," said the lady with the large heart, "do you think your prospects ever will brighten?"

"They does every once in awhile," said the gentleman with the large thirst. "It's about a average of two times a week that some copper makes me see stars."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LOVED AT SIGHT.

One of the Quielest Courtships and Weddings on Record.

"The quickest marriage tie up I ever heard," remarked the charming and accomplished New York drummer to a crowd of ordinary drummers, "took place on a Baltimore and Ohio train in the state of West Virginia about three years ago, and I was a witness to it. I was coming through from the west, and somewhere in the neighborhood of Deer Park, very comely and whole, some looking mountain woman got aboard. She was, I should judge, about 10 years old and had every appearance of thrift and widowhood in a long established condition. She had with her a boy of about 14, who was her son. She was garrulous and friendly, as some women sometimes are, and it wasn't long until she was asking me all manner of questions. She was talking along at 40 miles an hour, and at one of the stations about 20 miles west of Cumberland a man, who would have been considered an excellent match for the woman, came in and sat down across the aisle from the lady and myself. I thought at first he was going to mingle in the conversation, but he did not, though he listened to the woman as if she were an angel speaking out of the clouds.

"Naturally the woman doesn't live who could stand that sort of silent adoration business, and it was not long until she was really talking across the aisle to the newcomer, though she was apparently still talking to me. Just as the whistle sounded for Cumberland the man arose and came over to us, stopping, with his hands resting on the back of the seat the woman occupied and on the back of mine.

"Excuse me, ma'am," he said, loud enough to be heard above the noise of the train, so there might be no mistake, "but what might your name be?"

"Well," she responded pertly, with a blush of some inner consciousness of what was in the mind of the man, "it might be the same as yours, I reckon, but I suppose it ain't."

"Why ain't it?" he inquired nervously.

"It was the oddest performance I had ever witnessed, and the dead earnestness in the voices and manner of both the strangers impressed me so that I turned fully around to hear what the woman would reply to this apparently irrelevant, not to say silly, question.

"Indeed I'm sure I don't know," she said, looking him square in the eyes, "but I reckon it ain't 'cause you never asked me to."

"Thereupon he asked her to plump and without any circumspection, and she accepted him, even before she knew what her name was to be and before he knew what name she was giving up for his. Before the preliminaries were concluded the train had stopped at the station, and with a short goodby to me they hurried away up town to find a preacher to tie the knot thus strangely and quickly tangled on the train."—Washington Star.

A French Knob.

Advertisements of summer villas of yachts and of secondhand carriages appear side by side with the advertisements of "centrally located" pews to rent in this or that fashionable church. One man was pointed out to me in Boston who subtlety pews in three different churches and "made a good thing out of all of them," as my friend expressed it.

Slavery was to some of the natives rather a desirable condition. They reasoned it out to Captain Hinde in this way: "If I am free and don't get work, who is going to feed me? Whereas, if I have a master, he has to find me work, and when there is no work he has still to feed me."

Captain Hinde's story of the pygmies presents no novel points. If physically they are much below the average height of man, the little fellows make up for their deficiencies by cunning. They use weapons tipped with poison and, with their tiny bows and arrows, are remarkably quick and handy.

Once on a visit to N'Gandu, the capital of Congo Sutete, who was at one time Tippoo Tib's Lieutenant, Captain Hinde saw a horrid thing—an execution.

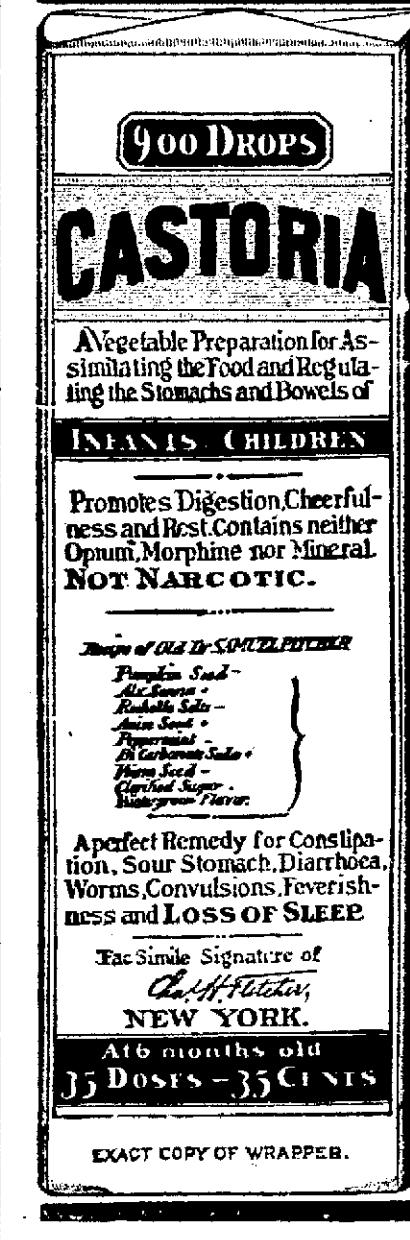
"The man is immediately torn to pieces and disappears as quickly as a hare is broken up by a pack of hounds. Every man lays hold of him at once with one hand and with the other whips off the piece with his knife."

Bricks of 1612.

The first bricks made in this country for building purposes were manufactured by colonists in Virginia in 1612. They were used in the construction of a church edifice at Jamestown and the residence of the governor of the state. A part of the Jamestown church is still standing, and the bricks are in a good state of preservation, showing that the colonists believed in making articles to resist wear by exposure to all kinds of weather. Boston Budget.

The Cocoa Tree.

The plant producing the cocoa of commerce is a tree seldom grown to a height greater than 17 or 18 feet, but is sometimes known to reach a height of 30 feet. It is known to botanists as Theobroma cacao. It bears an oblong fruit, ribbed longitudinally, measuring from 6 to 10 inches.



SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF *Chat H. Fletcher* IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Brazilian Balm THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALM! ...CURES... COUGHS, COLDS, Croup & Grippe LIKE MAGIC. RADICALLY CURES CATARRH!



making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the grippe germ and quickly removes all the after bad effect. INFALLIBLE IN ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID and SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, fever or congestion. Greatest relief in consumption ever discovered.

Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stops ringing in the ears and relieves deafness. As an injection it is invaluable in female troubles, and outwardly applied to the head. Cures Sciatica like magic. Prevents lock-jaw from wounds. QUICK CURE FOR CONSTIPATION AND PILLS. Its Healing Power is Almost Miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence. 60 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.

\$1.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50c. BOTTLES.

HOME TESTIMONIALS:

"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—Gen. J. Parkes Pease. "In croup, cold and the worst form of grippe we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—W. S. Booth, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bapt. Ch. "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—Hon. Chas. E. Lore, Chief Justice of Del. "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—Thos. M. Culbert. "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—Mrs. John Scott, Chester, Pa. "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—Judge Edward Woollen. "I was worn almost to the grave with a racing cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—Mrs. J. Galloway, Pittston, Pa. "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten sovereign bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—Anson Burrell, aged 84. A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, revolting medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills.

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The dosage (Dr. Peal's) never damages. Sold at 50c. per bottle. Sent postpaid anywhere, \$1.00. Address PAUL MERRICK CO., Cleveland, O.

SOLD BY WM. MELVILLE, OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY. 500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Birds.

causes: Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, A.A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, C.C.—Diseases of the Heart, Wounds, E.E.—Coughs, Headaches, Pneumonia, F.F.—Colds, Gripes, Belchings, G.G.—Miscarriages, Hemorrhages, H.H.—Diseases of the Kidneys, I.I.—Eruption Diseases, Malaria, J.K.—Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), \$1.00.

Stable Case, with Specimen, Manual, Small Jar Veterinary Oil and Medicator, \$7.00.

Jar Veterinary Oil, \$1.00. Sold by Druggists, or send prepaid money and we will send quantity as receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 118 William St., New York.

EXPRESS AD. \$2. 25c.

Agents wanted in every city who can purchase lots, lots or more. Send for catalogue.

Frost Proof Water Closers, Self Acting Water Closers, Kelley Stop and Water Cock.

THOS. KELLY & BROS., 209 Madison Street, Chicago.

Prevents Wetting the Head and Floor.

Express AD. \$2. 25c.

Agents wanted in every city who can purchase lots, lots or more. Send for catalogue.

Frost Proof Water Closers, Self Acting Water Closers, Kelley Stop and Water Cock.

THOS. KELLY & BROS., 209 Madison Street, Chicago.

Prevents Wetting the Head and Floor.

Express AD. \$2. 25c.

Agents wanted in every city who can purchase lots, lots or more. Send for catalogue.

Frost Proof Water Closers, Self Acting Water Closers, Kelley Stop and Water Cock.

THERE is no getting away from the fact that Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil make the best paint.

Properly applied, it will not chip, chalk or scale off, but will outwear any of the mixtures offered as substitutes. It is, therefore, by far the most economical.

FREE By sending National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead, postage paid, you will receive a valuable information card showing samples of colors and also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different design painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those attending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., CINCINNATI BRANCH.

Cor. 7th St. and Freeman Ave., Cincinnati, O.



Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time.

	9	10	11	12	1 PM	2	3	4	5	6	7
Westward.	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh, Jr.	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00
Alliance	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00
Canton	10:26	11:27	12:28	1:29	2:30	3:31	4:32	5:33	6:34	7:35	8:36
Mansfield	10:38	11:48	12:48	1:48	2:48	3:48	4:48	5:48	6:48	7:48	8:48
Wooster	11:18	12:18	1:18	2:18	3:18	4:18	5:18	6:18	7:18	8:18	9:18
Massfield	11:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20
Marshall	11:22	12:22	1:22	2:22	3:22	4:22	5:22	6:22	7:22	8:22	9:22
Crestline	11:24	12:24	1:24	2:24	3:24	4:24	5:24	6:24	7:24	8:24	9:24
Robinson	11:26	12:26	1:26	2:26	3:26	4:26	5:26	6:26	7:26	8:26	9:26
Bucyrus	11:28	12:28	1:28	2:28	3:28	4:28	5:28	6:28	7:28	8:28	9:28
Nevada	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30
U.S. Sandusky	11:32	12:32	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32	8:32	9:32
Kirby	11:34	12:34	1:34	2:34	3:34	4:34	5:34	6:34	7:34	8:34	9:34
Ford	11:36	12:36	1:36	2:36	3:36	4:36	5:36	6:36	7:36	8:36	9:36
Dunkirk	11:38	12:38	1:38	2:38	3:38	4:38	5:38	6:38	7:38	8:38	9:38
Washington	11:40	12:40	1:40	2:40	3:40	4:40	5:40	6:40	7:40	8:40	9:40
Ada	11:42	12:42	1:42	2:42	3:42	4:42	5:42	6:42	7:42	8:42	9:42
Lafayette	11:44	12:44	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44	7:44	8:44	9:44
Lima	11:46	12:46	1:46	2:46	3:46	4:46	5:46	6:46	7:46	8:46	9:46
Elida	11:48	12:48	1:48	2:48	3:48	4:48	5:48	6:48	7:48	8:48	9:48
Middlepoint	11:50	12:50	1:50	2:50	3:50	4:50	5:50	6:50	7:50	8:50	9:50
Van Wert	11:52	12:52	1:52	2:52	3:52	4:52	5:52	6:52	7:52	8:52	9:52
Conway	11:54	12:54	1:54	2:54	3:54	4:54	5:54	6:54	7:54	8:54	9:54
Dixon	11:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56	9:56
Monroeville	11:58	12:58	1:58	2:58	3:58	4:58	5:58	6:58	7:58	8:58	9:58
Maples	11:59	12:59	1:59	2:59	3:59	4:59	5:59	6:59	7:59	8:59	9:59
Adams	12:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00
Ft. Wayne	12:02	12:02	1:02	2:02	3:02	4:02	5:02	6:02	7:02	8:02	9:02
Warren	12:04	12:04	1:04	2:04	3:04	4:04	5:04	6:04	7:04	8:04	9:04
Wauseon	12:06	12:06	1:06	2:06	3:06	4:06	5:06	6:06	7:06	8:06	9:06
Creteiline	12:08	12:08	1:08	2:08	3:08	4:08	5:08	6:08	7:08	8:08	9:08
Robinson	12:10	12:10	1:10	2:10	3:10	4:10	5:10	6:10	7:10	8:10	9:10
Bucyrus	12:12	12:12	1:12	2:12	3:12	4:12	5:12	6:12	7:12	8:12	9:12
Nevada	12:14	12:14	1:14	2:14	3:14	4:14	5:14	6:14	7:14	8:14	9:14
U.S. Sandusky	12:16	12:16	1:16	2:16	3:16	4:16	5:16	6:16	7:16	8:16	9:16
Kirby	12:18	12:18	1:18	2:18	3:18	4:18	5:18	6:18	7:18	8:18	9:18
Dixie	12:20	12:20	1:20	2:20	3:20	4:20	5:20	6:20	7:20	8:20	9:20
Maples	12:22	12:22	1:22	2:22	3:22	4:22	5:22	6:22	7:22	8:22	9:22
Adams	12:24	12:24	1:24	2:24	3:24	4:24	5:24	6:24	7:24	8:24	9:24
Ft. Wayne	12:26	12:26	1:26	2:26	3:26	4:26	5:26	6:26	7:26	8:26	9:26
Warren	12:28	12:28	1:28	2:28	3:28	4:28	5:28	6:28	7:28	8:28	9:28
Wauseon	12:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30	4:30	5:30	6:30	7:30	8:30	9:30
Creteiline	12:32	12:32	1:32	2:32	3:32	4:32	5:32	6:32	7:32	8:32	9:32
Robinson	12:34	12:34	1:34	2:34	3:34	4:34	5:34	6:34	7:34	8:34	9:34
Bucyrus	12:36	12:36	1:36	2:36	3:36	4:36	5:36	6:36	7:36	8:36	9:36
Nevada	12:38	12:38	1:38	2:38	3:38	4:38	5:38	6:38	7:38	8:38	9:38
U.S. Sandusky	12:40	12:40	1:40	2:40	3:40	4:40	5:40	6:40	7:40	8:40	9:40
Kirby	12:42	12:42	1:42	2:42	3:42	4:42	5:42	6:42	7:42	8:42	9:42
Dixie	12:44	12:44	1:44	2:44	3:44	4:44	5:44	6:44	7:44	8:44	9:44
Maples	12:46	12:46	1:46	2:46	3:46	4:46	5:46	6:46	7:46	8:46	9:46
Adams	12:48	12:48	1:48	2:48	3:48	4:48	5:48	6:48	7:48	8:48	9:48
Ft. Wayne	12:50	12:50	1:50	2:50	3:50	4:50	5:50	6:50	7:50	8:50	9:50
Warren	12:52	12:52	1:52	2:52	3:52	4:52	5:52	6:52	7:52	8:52	9:52
Wauseon	12:54	12:54	1:54	2:54	3:54	4:54	5:54	6:54	7:54	8:54	9:54
Creteiline	12:56	12:56	1:56	2:56	3:56	4:56	5:56	6:56	7:56	8:56	9:56
Robinson	12:58	12:58	1:58	2:58	3:58	4:58	5:58	6:58	7:58	8:58	9:58
Bucyrus	12:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00
Nevada	12:02	12:02	1:02	2:02	3:02	4:02	5:02	6:02	7:02	8:02	9:02
U.S. Sandusky	12:04	12:04	1:04	2:04	3:04	4:04	5:04	6:04	7:04	8:04	9:04
Kirby	12:06	12:06	1:06	2:06	3:06	4:06	5:06	6:06	7:06	8:06	9:06
Dixie	12:08</td										

ster
play of
Millinery

Trained hats—her style, their beauty, their extremely low prices have been the talk of all. Especially attractive are the styles as shown in our Millinery department. Equally attractive are the very low prices which we quote on the same throughout the stock.

The Metellus Thomson
Dry Goods Co.

Ribbon
Sale.

Something very special happens here to-morrow. Beautiful, all silk, changeable Taffeta Ribbons, width, No. 40, price, 15 cents a yard. Ribbons of this sort—choicest colors, best qualities—you seldom see at special prices.

Silk
Sale.

Twenty pieces of figured China Silk, floral and spray designs to choose from. Navy Blue, Brown, Green and Black grounds, 22 inches wide. The value of these goods is 50 cts. a yard. The quality good. The Silk would be very desirable for Waists or Dresses. The price for to-morrow will be just one half of its value.

25 Cents a Yard.

Shirt
Waists.

Do you like blunt truth or fairy stories? We have several dozen Shirt Waists, good styles and pretty materials—we have carried these Waists over from last season. The prices of them were 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, &c. We will place these Waists on sale to-morrow at

One-Half Price.

Taus offering the opportunity of securing a pretty Waist at a little price. You will like these garments at the prices placed upon them

The Metellus
Thomson
Dry
Goods
Co.,

STORES 233-235 NORTH
MAIN STREET,
LIMA, OHIO.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHER

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

J. D. Morin, the barber, is confined to his bed with an attack of sickness.

A prominent oil man and a recently divorced woman who lives on the south side will be married within a few days.

John Dimond, who recently purchased the McHenry farm, just north of the city, has removed his family there and taken charge of the property.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Trinity M. E. Church will hold an all-day work meeting tomorrow at Mrs. Charity's, on west High street.

Prof. Ambrose Koehler and wife, of 507 north Main street, were presented with a three-pound baby girl at 3 o'clock this morning. The Professor is very proud as it is his first.

Mrs. Will Woolery, of the Wheeler block, entertained in a charming manner Saturday evening. Guests from abroad were Mrs. Fred Sweetzer, of Marion, Ind., and Mrs. Seltzer, of Columbus.

In the Sportsman Magazine competition list of amateur flash light photos, consisting of thousands of pictures, O. F. Ramseyer of this city, is among those at the head of the list and receives special mention on his "Portrait of a Lady" and a "Letter from Home."

TWO HUNDRED

New Pupils Have Been Enrolled in the Schools.

One Hundred and Seventy-five Never Attended School Before—Assignment of Teachers.

The enrollment of new pupils who have just arrived at the school age, was greatly in excess of what had been expected. The school buildings prior to the spring vacation were crowded, and the addition of two hundred more pupils still increases the demands for more room.

The lower grades are the ones that are mostly affected. In the east building there were 24 new pupils; in the west building, 30; south Elizabeth street building, 25, south Pine street building, 22; Grand avenue building, 15; Reese avenue building, 24; west Spring street building, 10; Shawnee building, 15; north Jefferson street building, 10; making a total of 175 pupils. In the departments above the D primary, 25 new pupils were enrolled, making the total number of new pupils in all departments 200.

Several changes among the teachers were made on account of resignations. Miss Haller resigned from the D grammar in the Grand avenue building and Miss Emma Guy was assigned to the same for the remainder of the year.

Miss Minnie Snook resigned from A primary grade of Grand avenue school and Miss Halse Hutchinson was assigned to her place.

Miss Ford, after a term of sickness, was able yesterday to resume her work.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been, and Are Going.

J. C. Mearman, of Bluffton, was in the city this morning.

Charles Lawrence went to Huntington, Ind., this morning.

Mrs. E. B. Hathaway spent yesterday with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Dr. Davis, of Gomei, is the guest of Mrs. D. Bell this week.

Mrs. L. J. Beard, of the Harper block, is visiting friends in Van Wert.

Mrs. J. J. Sullivan returned last night after a two weeks' visit in the South.

Judge T. D. Robb is visiting his brothers at Homer and Galveston, Texas.

John O'Donnell, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting P. McCray, of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company.

Miss May Davis has returned to her home in Dayton, after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. E. T. Connely, of south Jackson street.

J. A. Mullin, of Monroe, Pa., is in the city visiting his mother and sisters, who depart for their future home in the west on next Tuesday.

Mrs. Laura Hawley, of Chicago, Mrs. May Hoover, of Upper Sandusky, and Mrs. J. L. Hoover and daughter, Helen, of St. Marys, are the guests of Misses Carrie and Louise Hoover, of north West street.

Mr. Robinson, of Bradford, Pa., has been the guest of his son, W. F. Robinson, of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company for the past few days, and left this morning for Cincinnati, where his son, Foster Robinson, graduates in dentistry this evening.

The Cheapest and Nobbliest line of Easter suitings in the city. Call early and get first selection.

WEIRST & PFLUM,

229, Holmes block.

DEMOCRATS

Won in Yesterday's Municipal Election in Lima.

SEVERAL HOT CONTESTS

In Which the Democracy Were Successful—Water Works Trusted Craig Re-elected—Increase in Democratic Councilmen.

The result of the election in Lima yesterday was indicative that the same condition of public sentiment prevails in this community that pervades the entire country—a feeling that the Democracy are the proper persons to have control of the affairs of the people. As was stated in these columns yesterday, a light vote was polled, neither party getting out its full vote. But enough votes were cast to elect M. C. Craig for member of the board of water works trustees, four out of seven members of the city council, three out of the seven assessors, and our full complement of members of the board of education.

There was a close contest in the Second and Fifth wards. In the former Richard Robbins, Democrat, was elected over Frank Metheny, Republican, by a majority of sixteen voters. In the Fifth ward Andrew Warner, Democrat, was elected over Wes Kemper, Republican, by a majority of six votes.

In the Sixth ward the friends of F. A. Hume attempted to overcome the 275 normal Republican majority in the ward, and to elect that gentleman to J. R. Hughes' chair in the city council, but did not succeed. They did, however, cut down the majority in the ward from 275 to 110. The assaults made upon Mr. Hume by the Republican papers, charging him with being the advance agent of the Barber Asphalt Company, and the equally villainous attack made upon him in the posters printed at the same shop and stuck upon the pavements of the ward, contributed largely to the reduction of the vote of his opponent and helped reduce Mr. Hughes' majority from 275 to 110.

In the Seventh ward James Harley, the man who saved the city \$1,000," as the placard stuck up by the Republican committee stated it, was turned down and Louis Koch, the Democratic candidate, was elected by a majority of 49. A prodigious effort was made by the Republican press, politicians and posters to elect Harley, but in vain. It is generally conceded that if the morning paper had published about one more special edition extolling Harley, Mr. Koch's election would have been unanimous.

The vote for water works trustees was: Milton C. Craig, 1757; Daniel Baker, 1706. Craig's majority, 51.

For constable the entire vote cast in the city was: Thomas Phalen, 1574; Philip Flath, 1531; William Miller, 1837, and William Mumau, 1797.

The result of the election is a gain for the Democracy. The city council will be a tie, containing seven Democrats and seven Republicans, which is a gain of two over the last council. In the new council the Democrats will have the entire delegations from the First, Second and Seventh wards and one member from the Fifth ward, while the Republicans will have the entire delegations from the Third, Fourth and Sixth, with one member from the Fifth ward.

The result of the canvass of the ballots was as follows:

Water Works Trustees (three years term)—M. C. Craig

Constables—William Mumau, William Miller.

COUNCILMEN

First ward—Thomas O'Brien
Second ward—Richard Robbins
Third ward—G. J. Pennypacker
Fourth ward—A. Snyder

Fifth ward—A. Warner

Sixth ward—J. R. Hughes

Seventh ward—Louis Koch.

ASSESSORS

First ward—Stephen Kalther

Second ward—Henry O'Brien

Third ward—Frank Willower

Fourth ward—I. N. Bedford

Fifth ward—J. K. McClurg

Sixth ward—S. Davis

Seventh ward—Ben Ashby.

SCHOOL BOARD

First ward—Henry J. Lawlor

Second ward—Belville G. Stump

Third ward—Annie Dismay, E. W. Jackson.

Fourth ward—A. J. Morris

Fifth ward—F. L. Bates, Henry Blesser

Sixth ward—Anna Vicary

Seventh ward—H. S. Prophet

The vote cast by precincts was

FIRST WARD, PRECINCT A.

Water Works Trustee—Daniel Baker, R., 41; Milton C. Craig, D., 167; Jonathan R. Higgins, L. I.

Constable—William Miller, R., 51; Philip Flath, D., 159; Ira E. Flahie, L. I.; William Mumau, R., 44; Thomas Phalen, D., 158; Amos Allen, L. I.

Councilman—Theo Roush, R., 44

Assessor—Nathaniel Brown, R., 42

Stephen Kalther, D., 167.

PRECINCT B.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R., 38; Craig, D., 197.

Constable—Miller, R., 42; Mumau, R., 40; Flath, D., 191; Phalen, D., 185.

PRECINCT C.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R.,

Constable—Miller, R., 42; Mumau, R., 40; Flath, D., 191; Phalen, D., 185.

Councilman—Theo Roush, R., 44

Assessor—Nathaniel Brown, R., 42

Stephen Kalther, D., 167.

PRECINCT D.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R.,

Constable—Miller, R., 42; Mumau, R., 40; Flath, D., 191; Phalen, D., 185.

Councilman—Theo Roush, R., 44

Assessor—Nathaniel Brown, R., 42

Stephen Kalther, D., 167.

PRECINCT E.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R.,

Constable—Miller, R., 42; Mumau, R., 40; Flath, D., 191; Phalen, D., 185.

Councilman—Theo Roush, R., 44

Assessor—Nathaniel Brown, R., 42

Stephen Kalther, D., 167.

PRECINCT F.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R.,

Constable—Miller, R., 42; Mumau, R., 40; Flath, D., 191; Phalen, D., 185.

Councilman—Theo Roush, R., 44

Assessor—Nathaniel Brown, R., 42

Stephen Kalther, D., 167.

PRECINCT G.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R.,

Constable—Miller, R., 42; Mumau, R., 40; Flath, D., 191; Phalen, D., 185.

Councilman—Theo Roush, R., 44

Assessor—Nathaniel Brown, R., 42

Stephen Kalther, D., 167.

PRECINCT H.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R.,

Constable—Miller, R., 42; Mumau, R., 40; Flath, D., 191; Phalen, D., 185.

Councilman—Theo Roush, R., 44

Assessor—Nathaniel Brown, R., 42

Stephen Kalther, D., 167.

PRECINCT I.

Water Works Trustee—Baker, R.,

Constable—Miller, R., 42; Mumau, R., 40; Flath, D., 191; Phalen, D., 185.

Councilman—Theo Roush, R., 44